

Proposed Arab summit rejected

KUWAIT, Feb. 2 (R). — Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have turned down proposals from other Arab countries, including Sudan and North Yemen, to convene an Arab summit conference to heal Arab divisions over Egypt's peace initiative, the Kuwait daily Al Rai Al Aam reported today. The Saudi and Kuwaiti governments made clear they were not prepared to call for such a conference unless Egyptian President Anwar Sadat declared publicly that his direct approach to Israel had failed, the paper quoted Arab diplomatic sources in Algiers.

JORDAN TIMES

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German cabinet confers on crisis

BONN, Feb. 2 (R). — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt conferred with coalition party leaders here today on the cabinet crisis caused by a defence ministry budgeting scandal. Political party sources said they expect the scandal to lead to a major reshuffle of the West German government. Today's top-level meeting was called to discuss the political consequences of the electronic eavesdropping by military security officers. The opposition Christian Democratic Party (CDU) refused to attend the conference maintaining they have no reason to help the government solve what it sees as an internal crisis.

Price: Jordan 60 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Hardline Algiers summit opens with muted attack by Boumedienne on Sadat

ALGIERS, Feb. 2 (R). — Algerian President Houari Boumedienne opened a two-day summit of hardline Arab leaders today with an attack on President Sadat's peace initiative and a pledge to wreck "every imperialist plan."

President Boumedienne said the Egyptian policy contravened previous Arab summit resolutions, and the Palestinian people had never given President Sadat a mandate to speak on their behalf.

The five members of the Arab "resistance front" meeting here reaffirmed their support for the Palestinians and their determination to combat foreign domination in the Middle East and Africa, he said.

The formal opening session in a luxury hotel was marked by a speech by the absence of Libyan Leader Muammar Qadhafi.

Algerian officials had said Col. Qadhafi would arrive in time for President Boumedienne's speech, but the seat reserved for him was taken by his Prime Minister, Maj. Abdul Salam Jalloud.

There was no immediate explanation for his absence, but conference sources said last night he was suffering from a stomach complaint.

Col. Qadhafi was host at a summit in Tripoli in December at which the hardline alliance was set up by Algeria, Syria, the Libyan Jamahiriyyah, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Another missing figure at the five-sided conference table was George Habash, leader of the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

At the Tripoli summit Dr. Habash, whose group broke away from the mainline Palestinian leadership several years ago, sat beside PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat in a public display of reconciliation.

Well informed sources said he had not arrived in Algeria, but Palestinian officials refused to comment.

Political analysts said President Boumedienne's criticism of President Sadat was remarkably restrained, compared with earlier statements by the hardline leaders.

They said this indicated increasing concern in the alliance about what it regards as a wide conspiracy against the Arabs being conducted by the U.S. and Israel with the complicity of Egypt.

Mr. Boumedienne began his speech by saying the conference was not directed against Egypt or its people, but against the policy adopted by its government, which was "completely contrary" to the decisions of previous Arab summits.

The analysts also noted an apparent attempt by the Algerian leader to focus attention on a protracted guerrilla war in the Western Sahara.

President Boumedienne said: "We are struggling against hegemony in the Arab World as well as on the African continent."

This explained why the resistance front was working to safeguard a balance of forces in the two regions, he said.

Algeria, which supports the Polisario Front fighting for independence of the Western Sahara, has consistently maintained that the conflict is part of the alleged imperialist plot against the Arabs.

South Yemen recognises Polisario republic.

As President Boumedienne was speaking, it was announced here that South Yemen -- which is attending the summit -- has recognised its self-proclaimed Sahraoui Arab Democratic Republic.

Observers said the timing of the announcement indicated the conference might discuss the issue.

After the opening speech, the leaders began their first working session.

A well informed source here told Reuters yesterday that JNA has already moved to strengthen the resistance front by allowing the Palestinians to reopen guerrilla bases in the country and to set up a radio station.

Several camps operated by

guerrilla groups not under Syrian control were closed down when relations between the two sides deteriorated during the Lebanese civil war.

The source said the immediate impact of the secret decision taken last week was likely to be more political than military.

"There are no signs that the Syrians are ready to allow the guerrillas to use these bases to resume attacks on Israel across the Golan Heights," he said.

"Any such action would raise the threat of massive Israeli military reprisals which we do not want to avoid."

Military observers here said the guerrillas, concentrated in south Lebanon, would nevertheless now have access to valuable new training and supply facilities.

PLO warns U.S. against escalating American-Palestinian confrontation

CAIRO, Feb. 2 (AP). — The U.S. government is escalating the Palestinian-American confrontation and is endangering its interests in the Middle East, a Palestine Liberation Organisation spokesman said today.

Said Kamel, deputy chief of the PLO's Foreign Affairs Department, said the U.S. could "lose a lot, strategically and economically. America has concrete interests and tangible political relations which can collapse."

Mr. Kamel said, in a statement released today, that President Carter's administration would see the collapse of those interests if it continues to oppose the guerrilla group, which he said "can only lose more revolutionary... who have dedicated themselves to the defence" of Palestinian rights.

The spokesman said: "No country, even a superpower, could deny that war and peace in the Middle East depend solely on the respect of the Palestinian people's national rights."

Analysts here said Mr. Kamel's statement, which coincided with the departure of President Anwar Sadat for Washington, could give the Egyptian leader an opportunity to cite, in his talks with President Carter, the Arab pressure he is facing.

The statement also told the U.S. that the PLO movement operated "in the heart of one of the most sensitive regions in the world, both strategically and because of its oil wealth."

It added: "It seems that the American administration plans to continue escalating American-Palestinian confrontation."

The significance of Mr. Kamel's statement appeared to be its apparent attempt to draw attention away from President Sadat than in its implicit threat against U.S. interests.

The United States refuses to deal with the PLO until it recognises Israel's right to exist.

Mr. Kamel, who is based in Cairo, was the sole PLO executive to be allowed to stay in the Egyptian capital when the Egyptians expelled other guerrilla representatives last November.

This followed bitter PLO attacks against Mr. Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, branded as treason by the PLO. But in recent weeks, some sources said, there have been quiet contacts between Egypt and the PLO on the fringe of the peace negotiations with Israel.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived in Algiers to attend an anti-Sadat Arab summit today.

Mr. Kamel said he would be calling newsmen to meet him early next week, but would not say why. "You know what will be happening between now and then," he said, apparently referring to the Sadat-Carter weekend summit in Washington and the Algiers meeting.

In Nicosia, Mr. Arafat was quoted as saying that the Palestinians will continue their

struggle until they establish their own independent state.

There would be no settlement and no stability in the Middle East as long as the rights of the Palestinian people continued to be ignored, Mr. Arafat told the Greek Cypriot daily Ta Nea, the official newspaper of the Cyprus Socialist Party.

The initiative undertaken by President Sadat did not change anything, Mr. Arafat added.

This became apparent after the recent headline statements by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and other Israeli leaders "who insist on saying no" to Palestinian political rights.

Clarifying the Palestinian position, Mr. Arafat said "the Palestinians will continue to struggle until they obtained all national rights for self-determination, including the right to return to their homeland and the right to establish an independent state."

"No peace, no stability and no settlement will be possible for anybody without considering these facts, the Palestinian fact, that is the most important in the area. The Palestinian cause is the core of the whole problem."

Asked the PLO position if President Sadat concluded a separate peace with Israel, Mr. Arafat said "We shall continue to struggle."

The interview did not express any other views by Mr. Arafat on the Sadat initiative.

During the visit Dr. Ghali discussed the Middle East situation, activities of non-aligned countries and other international issues with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Milos Minic.

The two sides agreed that the Middle East situation was complicated and uncertain mainly because of Israel's expansionist ambitions and aims, the officials said.

Dr. Ghali had a meeting with President Tito on Monday when he delivered the personal message from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Dr. Ghali said that President Tito insisted during the

meeting on the importance of Arab solidarity and the importance of a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East.

Mr. Minic and Dr. Ghali agreed that only a comprehensive settlement could secure a lasting peace in the Middle East, the officials said.

Mr. Minic and Dr. Ghali also said this could be achieved only if all Arab countries directly involved in the conflict with Israel, as well as the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, took part in peace negotiations, according to officials.

Israel seems decided on production of advanced replacement for Kfir

JERUSALEM, Feb. 2 (AP). — Israel has tentatively decided to build a new generation of fighter aircraft by the mid-1980s, amid reports that the United States was cutting back on arms supplies to Israel.

The decision was taken Wednesday by a parliamentary subcommittee on arms procurement to produce an Israeli replacement for the Kfir, the Israeli aircraft of the early 1970s.

The Israelis have not publicly responded to reports from Washington that U.S. arms to all but a few countries would be reduced. A similar decision by the Carter administration last year was reversed after a vigorous campaign by Israel and its U.S. supporters.

The parliamentary decision, which still requires higher-level confirmation, was intended to reduce Israeli dependence on arms imports, cutting the risk of a perilous embargo during a crisis.

The replacement for the Kfir, which is Hebrew for lion club, has already been dubbed the Arye, which means lion. Development costs are estimated at \$440 million.

Despite production of the Kfir, Israel relies on U.S. aircraft and engine sales, and has ordered 250 F-16 fighters as the backbone of its air force. The Arye will be designed to the F-16's capability.

Concerted air raids signal big Ethiopian offensive

MOGADISHU, Feb. 2 (R). — Ethiopia has launched concerted air attacks against Somali forces, signalling a counter-offensive in the Ogaden Desert war, Western diplomatic sources said today.

They said Ethiopia was flying Soviet-built MiG-21 and MiG-23 planes and American-made F-5 jets in raids on Somali positions.

Western and Arab ambassadors were called to the foreign ministry in Mogadishu today and told that the Somali government expected heavy bombing attacks against towns in northern Somalia, the sources said.

The sources added that Ethiopia, which had received many new aircraft from the Soviet Union in the last few months, had complete superiority in the air.

The sources said the attacks began last Tuesday night or Wednesday morning. Ethiopian planes were hitting Somali positions near the main front east of the mountain city of Harar and south into the middle of the Ogaden Desert.

Ethiopian troops advanced out of Harar, their military headquarters in the region, and pushed five kms. along the road east of the ancient walled city, the sources said.

This appeared to be the main thrust of the Ethiopian offensive.

The sources said Somalia warned the envoys today that Ethiopian aircraft were expected to attack the city of Hargeisa, capital of Somalia's northern region, and the Indian Ocean port of Berbera within the next 15 days.

The sources said Ethiopian planes hammered Somali positions in the rugged Doca Valley and hilly areas between Harar and Jijiga, which is in Somali hands.

They also bombed Babile, a town on the road between Harar and Jijiga captured Jan. 22 by Somali forces fighting under the banner of the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF).

The line of attack followed the main road leading from Harar across the Somali border at Tug Wajala and on to Hargeisa the sources added.

1978 will be Eritrea's Independence Year: Page 2.

Ghali returns from Yugoslav visit

CAIRO, Feb. 2 (R). — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Butros Butros Ghali, returned here today from a four-day visit to Yugoslavia during which he delivered a message from President Sadat to Yugoslav President Tito.

During the visit Dr. Ghali discussed the Middle East situation, activities of non-aligned countries and other international issues with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Milos Minic.

The two sides agreed that the Middle East situation was complicated and uncertain mainly because of Israel's expansionist ambitions and aims, the officials said.

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WEIZMAN BACK IN ISRAEL

TEL AVIV, Feb. 2 (R). — Defence Minister Ezer Weizman returned here today after apparently having failed to narrow the gaps between Israeli and Egyptian positions in his Cairo talks with Egypt's War Minister Mohammed Abdul Ghani Gamassal.

Mr. Weizman made no statement to reporters at Ben Gurion airport after his one-hour flight from the Egyptian capital. Informed sources said the military talks in Cairo would not be resumed before President Anwar Sadat returns home from a seven-nation tour which will include talks with President Carter.

Observers here said no progress was made during the three sessions of the military committee on the question of Israeli settlements in Sinai.

Britain's Owen advocates greater concern by Jewish human rights groups for plight of other minorities

LONDON, Feb. 2 (R). — British Foreign Secretary David Owen last night advised Jews to lobby for human rights of other groups as well as their own.

Dr. Owen, in a speech delivered to the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, stressed the need for universal application of agreed standards of behaviour.

He said that the principle of universality seemed to him to have implications for the Zionist Federation.

"It is, of course, entirely right and understandable that in fighting for human rights Jewish groups should concern themselves mainly with Jews in Communist countries and we all respect the determination, persistence and the ability to operate on an international scale which they show in making their views felt," the foreign secretary said.

"But the fact that this concern is disavowed so conspicuously and at times almost exclusively in the cause of Soviet Jewry does, in my view,

tend to limit the effectiveness of the group's concern and may even cause some resentment among those who are competing for public sympathy and support on behalf of equally deserving cases which do not involve Jews."

Dr. Owen went on: "I would like to suggest that the force of Jewish lobbying in this area would be greatly strengthened if it were quite consciously and visibly extended to cover other ethnic and religious groups not only within the Soviet Union itself, but also elsewhere."

He also said: "Nor, I would argue, should you flinch from answering any criticism of Israel in the human rights field. Simply to discredit the motives of those who criticise Israel's record is not enough."

Dr. Owen earlier said: "There are of course many groups in the Soviet Union besides the Jews which have experienced very serious difficulties of one kind or another in recent years."

"One thinks, for instance, of the Reform Baptists, the Pentecostals and the Catholics and where ethnic groups are concerned, of the Crimean Tatars and the Ukrainians. If Je-

wish groups were to take up these other causes then they would, in my view, widen their own appeal and increase their own effectiveness."

"And such activity could be argued to be very much in accord with the emphasis traditionally placed on religious tolerance freedom of thought and the brotherhood of man as universally applicable values."

Labour member Greville Janner, himself a prominent campaigner for Soviet Jewry, said today: "Sadly the foreign secretary has missed the point. Jewish individuals are prominent in all human rights movements and especially those connected with dissident minorities of all kinds and faiths within the Soviet Union."

"All organisations, Jewish or non Jewish, seeking the release of Jews from the Soviet Union must keep the campaign apart from other efforts to change conditions within the USSR otherwise the Russians will no longer allow Jews out," he said.



A Danish laboratory technician in Copenhagen Thursday pools Israeli oranges to be analysed. The sale of Israeli oranges was suspended on Wednesday in Denmark after European countries had been warned that Israeli oranges had been poisoned.

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Arabs have a role to play in the Horn

There can now be no doubt that the Soviet Union is committing very large forces to the conflict in the Horn of Africa. Having been thrown out of Berbera by the Somalis, they are probably determined not to lose Massawa to the Eritreans. Both these places are strategic ports on the Red Sea and that fact alone should make it clear that the Arabs have considerable stakes in the area as well.

There are now real fears that the Horn of Africa will be turned into a battleground for the two superpowers. The United States have so far refused to send weapons to the Somalis -- at least directly and openly, but memories of Angola make it likely that they will intervene more forcefully if the USSR and its allies continue to rush arms -- and now reportedly men -- to the other side.

It may be that certain Arab states will feel it necessary to give military assistance to one or more of the parties engaged in the war.

But there is another possible approach to the problem. And that is to throw Arab support behind the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Like most international bodies the OAU has a reputation for feebleness. But that need not be the case. For a start it is afforded considerable ideological status in Africa. Secondly, organisations of this sort can only acquire political muscle with exercise. But more important at the moment is the fact that it is probably the only body which could with credibility negotiate an end to the hostilities in the Horn. The Soviets would be reluctant to risk the censure of the OAU. The Americans have promised support for any of its attempts at mediation and Somalia has welcomed them -- presumably in the belief that it can only lose by prolonged conflict.

The problem of course is to muster a united African front. This is where the Arab states might be able to play a very important role because they are in a better position than almost anyone else to help rally African opinion. It would certainly be a great service to the world if they were successful. It would mean not just a swift end to fighting in the Horn of Africa. It would also be clear proof that Arabs and Africans are capable of acting together effectively to offset the dangers of super power confrontation.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I, on Thursday, said the 1978 budget, announced on Wednesday, comes as a result of particular political and economic factors with which national efforts react. The government has, in the budget, committed itself to fight inflation in all ways. The people must now respond to the government's call for joint work between the private and public sectors in order that the country's economy flourishes.

AL DUSTOUR said the anti-Sadat summit is scheduled to open Thursday as President Sadat himself begins his world tour. Both events focus on the same "Arab cause" which at present witnesses its most difficult stages. Both are agreed on the strategy but differ on the tactics. Tactical differences, however, ought not result in quarrels. So, whichever way the Arabs decide to act the important thing must be to keep inter-trust above and beyond differences and suspicions.



Girl in Freudian Slip is staged with zest and humour

By Ian Kellas
 Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 2 — Amateur theatricals make a spirited appearance tonight with the first public performance of "The Girl in the Freudian Slip", a comedy by the American author William F. Brown. The Minister of Youth and Culture Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf will be among tonight's audience at the Jordan Theatre on Jabal Luweideh.

The play is performed by an international cast, directed by Kitty Ephgrave and sponsored by the American Women of Amman. The publicity hand-out for it, describes it as "little theatre". It is not great theatre, certainly; but it is good light entertainment and for an amateur performance remarkably competent.

The play's attractive set is split in two: one half is the psychiatric surgery belonging to the central character, Dr. Dewey Maughan; the other is his home. The plot swivels around the contrast between his tired professional performance in the first and his rather wild behaviour at home.

He is treating (?) a patient, unsuitably called Mr. Wellman, while he himself is going through emotional traumas over a seductive female patient. He has secretly written a play about it to work out his frustrations. And the action all begins when the play falls into the hands of exactly the last person he wants to read it.

Wally Black plays Dewey as a good-humoured, innocent who never sits still for a moment and whose grin becomes a kind of grimace when he gets caught up in his own plot. If this rendering loses some of the emotional tension, it at least gives the play considerable zip.

His wife (she is his wife in

real life too) is too English and homely to be altogether convincing as a super-successful New York fashion designer. It is a bit hard to believe that she has all along been flirting with the 'faithful' family friend Dr. Alec Rice (well if just a little stiffly, acted by Jibril Hannanay). Futile attempts to put on an American accent do not fill the gap, but she is far better and very believable when she is being the soft and lovable wife.

Alicia Sutton as their daughter Leslie has less acting to do and is altogether convincing -- it helps, too, being so pretty. As the sage teenager of the late '60s (when the play was written) she sees right through her parents' humbug and neuroses and gives all the appearance of being thoroughly well-adjusted -- until the penultimate line in the play.

David Thompson plays Mr. Wellman with confidence and good humour. But it is Pat Penigley who, as Barbara Leonard, really pulls the play together. She gives an altogether very professional performance and makes the central scene between herself and Dewey Maughan exasperating and very funny.

There is little to complain of in the directing of the play -- although just occasionally the actors are left standing around in rather unrelaxed groups. There were surprisingly few hitches at the dress rehearsal. By the time the public performances are given one can expect much of the initial stiffness to have worked itself out, because the whole thing is acted with zest and obvious enjoyment. Some parts of the play are very funny.

Certainly the costumes (in particular Paula Maughan's evening dress) are all that could be desired and the set is designed and constructed. Light

and sound are uncomplicated and seem to run smoothly enough. A delicious looking scrambled egg was produced at one stage (the litmus test of backstage competence) and it was agonizing to see it so promptly deposited in the wastepaper basket.

The play will run until Saturday Feb. 4. Tickets are now JD one and they can be bought at the door or reserved by ringing 65857 or 62708. The performance lasts not much longer than a couple of hours, beginning at 8 p.m. The theatre is to be found opposite the Pakistani embassy, near the Bisharat Latin Church.

If 3 conditions are met 1978 will be independence year, Eritrean leader says

By a Jordan Times staff reporter

AMMAN, Feb. 2 (JT). — "1978 will be the year of independence for Eritrea" a key Eritrean leader announced tonight in a press conference held here. But he warned that if foreign

New energy commission to be formed

AMMAN, Feb. 2 (JNA). — The Cabinet has decided to form a National Energy Commission instead of the Oil Energy Commission with Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Naimeddine Dajani as President.

Members of the ten-member commission include Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan Dr. Said Al Nabulsi as Vice President, President of the National Planning Council Dr. Hanna Odeh, President of the Jordan Valley Authority Omar Abdullah, Deputy President of the Natural Resources Authority Ahmad Dukhan, Director General of the Electricity Authority Ali Al Nussour, Director General of the Petroleum Refinery Company Sa'd Al Tall, Director of Budget Department Fawwaz Al Zu'bi, Dr. Fakhri Al Daghestani of the Royal Scientific Society, Dr. Ahmad Suwaidan representing the University of Jordan and Dr. Abdullah Tuqan representing Yarmouk University. Faraj Al Hashemi, Director of the Energy Department in the cabinet will act as secretary of the commission.

intervention continued the war in the Horn of Africa would spread to the Middle East and end in world-wide conflagration.

Mr. Uthman Saleh Sabbi, President of the Central Council of the Popular Liberation Forces of the Eritrean Liberation Front called on the superpowers to exert efforts to bring the people of the Horn of Africa to the conference table. He said that negotiations could be conducted under the supervision of the USSR, the U.S., the U.N. or the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). But in answer to a question he asserted that the Ethiopians would have to drop their demand that Eritrea should accept a confederation, as a precondition to negotiations.

3 conditions for peace

Mr. Sabbi gave three conditions for peace in the Horn. The first was the unity of the Eritrean liberation forces, which means in effect unity of arms before unity of ideology. There must, secondly, be "effective Arab support for the Eritrean revolutionaries". Support so far had only been "symbolic". Thirdly, the superpowers and "particularly the Soviet Union" should refrain from supporting Ethiopia.

U.S. reticence 'unfortunate'

The Eritrean leader said it was "unfortunate" that the Western bloc was acting as a bystander in the conflict. He suspected that this was merely

a way of embroiling the Soviet Union in large scale African wars equivalent to the Americans' Vietnam.

The crucial area in the conflict, Mr. Sabbi said, was not the barren Ethiopian plateau but the 1000 kms. of coastline down the Bab Al Mandeb Straits together with certain islands -- in particular those in the Dahlac Archipelago which he claimed had vast resources of oil.

Hopes for support

Asked what sort of support he hoped to get from Jordan, Mr. Sabbi replied: "All sorts -- within the possibilities of the Jordan government and people". He mentioned humanitarian and educational aid. He also spoke of political support. Jordan he said had undertaken to do all within its capacity to support the Eritrean cause at the United Nations. He said that his group had also submitted a request for military aid in a memorandum to the Jordan government. He hoped to see His Majesty King Hussein to explain the Eritrean case more fully.

Earlier today Mr. Sabbi was received by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim. Mr. Sabbi briefed the minister on the situation in Eritrea. He was also received by Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh. Mr. Odeh conveyed Jordan's concern about the situation in Eritrea and said that Jordan fully supported the Eritrean revolution until total victory and independence.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The Goethe Institute in cooperation with the Haya Arts Centre presents a concert given by the Grube-Duo playing works by Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven. The concert takes place tonight at the Haya Arts Centre at 7:30, admission free.

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National News Roundup

Education discussed at meet

AMMAN, Feb. 2 (JNA). — The Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali presided over a meeting at the ministry this morning. The meeting, which was attended by the ministry's under-secretary, discussed a number of educational issues, including summer study, the situation of the newly appointed teachers and the importance of educational research.

Jordan will participate in industrial exhibitions

AMMAN, Feb. 2 (JNA). — The Cabinet has decided on Jordan's participation in a number of international industrial exhibitions which will open this year. They include exhibitions in Damascus, Cairo, Baghdad, Berlin, Tripoli (Libya), Tehran, Plovdiv (Bulgaria), Zagreb (Yugoslavia), Bari (Italy) and Frankfurt.

More trees for Yajouz

AMMAN, Feb. 2 (JNA). — A tree planting ceremony took place at the Green Jubilee Forest in the Yajouz area of the Amman governorate this morning. Two hundred dumms of the forest area of 1,600 dumms were planted with Carobs, Pines and Turpentine, and the remaining portions will be planted in future. The Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Ibrahim Ayoub presided at the tree planting ceremony which was attended by the Governor of Amman Ali Al Basheer.

Hassan Ibrahim receives Saudi, Belgian diplomats

AMMAN, Feb. 2 (JNA). — Mr. Hassan Ibrahim Minister of State for Foreign Affairs received in his office today the Saudi Ambassador to Jordan and the Belgian Charge d'Affairs. The Belgian diplomat briefed Mr. Ibrahim on his government's stand towards the Middle East crisis.

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Students 'learn by doing' as education revitalised

by Omar Daoud
1 to the Jordan Times

A beginning of this new year 1977/1978, in Jordan marked a major shift in educational policy of the Ministry of Education. The characteristics of the new system are that: it divides the school year into two separate semesters with separate grades and separate material; it reduces the curriculum to a more practical level; it introduces a new grading system.

Abdul Salam Al Majali, Minister of Education, the Jordan Times, said that the goals of the new system were to make the student responsible for his own learning, to prepare him for "real life" and to make him a "self-learner". Under the old system, he said, "things were set for students. In the future, Dr. Majali said, students will choose their own activities and take initiative, to some degree, in their own learning."

Dr. Majali said the new system is the first step in moving the educational system from the credit hour system to the credit hour system, which will be tried in Jordan's schools next year, 1978/1979, at the secondary level.

Hayari, the ministry's director of Public Relations, said the huge volume and

large size of the curriculum used in the past gave negative results. Large portions of the material "were not worth teaching in schools, and were not worth the time and effort

for the choice of the student" if he wants to study or expand on a given subject. The new system emphasises practical subjects to help the student solve the problems of his daily life. "The basic point of a curriculum is to help the student cope with his environment, to be able to live in it with peace of mind and acceptance," Mr. Hayari added.

The duty of the teacher will be to guide, advise and to help students use their own minds to solve the problems they face. Under the new system, Mr. Hayari explained, a group of students could ask for and get any new type of activity.

The number of classes for both teachers and students has been cut. For instance, the number of weekly classes for teachers was cut from 26 to 22 classes at the secondary level and from 30 to 24 classes at the preparatory level. (Teachers will be paid for all additional classes if they are asked to teach.)

So, according to Mr. Hayari, the new system has taken off some of the pressure that was put on teachers and given them an opportunity to make more money through teaching additional classes.

The basis for the new educational system in Jordan was the "pragmatic philosophy" in education attributed to the

American philosopher John Dewey, Mr. Hayari said.

According to this philosophy, "learning is by doing." So in Jordan's schools, the projects way of teaching will be introduced for the first time. Vocational schools at present offer courses in about 20 trades, and will offer about 30, in 1980.

The grading system has also gone through a lot of changes. Under the new system, each course has three marks that make up the final grade: thirty per cent for the mid semester exam, and 30 per cent for teachers to evaluate students on their general conduct and participation in classes. Under the old system, a lot more exams were required. The students moreover were responsible for all the material from the beginning to the end of the school year.

The distribution of grades under the new system has been simplified according to Mr. Hayari. "The grade is not an end; it is a means to evaluate the student," he commented. Mr. Hayari told the Jordan Times that one of the positive things about the new system is that it is good from a financial standpoint. Due to the decrease in the number of weekly classes, fewer teachers would be needed in schools, and this in turn would save the ministry a lot of money.

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Auckland may be sitting on an active volcano

by Keith Hooper

Steam hissing up through the city pavement has raised a scare that Auckland is sitting astride an active volcano.

AUCKLAND, (WFS) — Excitement and fear are gripping a suburb of Auckland. A number of steaming hotspots have shown up in the industrial area called Penrose and the cause is baffling scientists. Some think this geothermal action may be a fringe volcanic activity from nearby Mount Smart. Professor Ernest Searle, former Professor of Geology at Auckland University, thinks it could even be the birth of a new volcano.

In his book, City of Volcanoes, he noted that more than 50 volcanoes had been active in the Auckland area. The biggest, the island of Rangitoto only about 1,000 metres off the north shore coast of Hauraki Gulf, was estimated to have last been active less than 800 years ago. But recent studies by volcanologists have suggested the flora there is not so old, which could mean that this volcano might still have been active only 150 to 200 years ago.

Auckland, metropolis of New Zealand, with a population of about 700,000, spreads along the isthmus separating Waitemata Harbour to the north and on the Pacific Ocean side of New Zealand, and Manukau Harbour to the south and on the Tasman Sea side.

Auckland's terrain is gently undulating with its outstanding features the volcanic cones dotted throughout the isthmus and into north and South Auckland.

Prominent cones

Most prominent of the cones are Mount Eden, a kilometre or so from the downtown area and overlooking Mount Eden Prison, two of the city's major secondary schools, and several hospitals; and One Tree Hill, with its solitary tree, and a Maori memorial column set in Cornwall Park.

Others include the Mount Smart previously mentioned which has the city's major athletics stadium nearby; Mount Roskill, Mount Albert and Three Kings, these latter cones eroded by time.

Mount Eden and One Tree Hill get frequent visits by both locals and tourists because they have distinct craters. And here is a further phenomenon. Not long ago a check in the Mount Eden crater indicated a warning of the bed.

The activity at Penrose was first reported by staff of a local company noticing steam hissing from a small hole in a foot-path outside. That was nearly 12 months ago. The steam increased in volume, and now scientists have been called in.

Temperature readings taken twice a day over a period by the scientists 20 centimetres down the hole varied between 35 and 45 degrees Celsius. The scientists say these readings are similar to those taken at hot springs at Helensville and Miranda, about 80 kms. north and south of the city respectively.

Hot spot

One scientist believes the hot spot must be residual volcanic activity from nearby Mount Smart. He recalls that a small geyser erupted when a large industrial building was being erected on another Penrose site several years ago.

Following the hot spot found by the local company's staff, the Auckland Electric Power Board reported its staff had found hot spots in another road nearby and could not find the cause. They thought at first it might have come from decaying vegetable matter or factory waste water, but the area was mainly rock and this suggested a hot subterranean stream.

Penrose is close to the suburbs of Onehunga and One Tree Hill and residents have recalled hot spots occurring in those areas in the early 1950s.

Certain it is that the Auckland area is still volcanically alive even if its many volcanoes are dormant.

An Auckland who has made a keen study of volcanoes, warns that if Rangitoto were suddenly to become active again, when it blew its top the "plug" could very well land in Auckland's downtown area.

People in the News

Canadian official resigns in sex scandal

OTTAWA, (R). — Solicitor-General Francis Fox, Canada's highest ranking law officer, resigned from Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's cabinet after revealing his love affair with a married woman, Mr. Fox, 38, married with one son, told the House of Commons that he was stepping down because the woman became pregnant and was forced to have an abortion. But a Canadian Member of Parliament has suggested that "some form of blackmail" led to the dramatic resignation. Mr. Trudeau has flatly denied that his political protegee was blackmailed into resignation, but his statement did little to squelch speculation.

Founder of Belgian Communist Party dies

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP). — Henri Glinne, the founder of the Belgian Communist Party, has died at the age of 78. Mr. Glinne founded the small Belgian party in 1921. It never grew large enough to be significant in the country's politics and currently has two members in the House of Representatives and one member in the Senate. Mr. Glinne was arrested by the Nazis in 1942 and spent the rest of the war in concentration camps. He was one of the organisers of the uprising of prisoners against the guards at Buchenwald in 1945. In 1963, Glinne's pro-Peking views led to his exclusion from the party. He was never reinstated and founded a small dissident communist movement.

Mohammad Ali to fight Playgirl

NEW YORK, (R). — World heavyweight boxing champion Mohammad Ali has filed a \$4 million lawsuit against Playgirl magazine for allegedly printing an unauthorised "obscene likeness" of him in the nude. The suit, filed in court here, asks that the February, 1978, issue of Playgirl containing the drawing be banned from further sale and that the plates from which the drawing was made be delivered to him.

Tim McCoy dies at 86

NOGALES, Arizona, (R). — Tim McCoy, a real-life cowboy who became a cowboy film star, died in hospital here on Sunday. He was 86. Mr. McCoy had worn a heart pacemaker since 1973. He appeared in a total of 89 films and also ran his own touring Wild West Show because he found movies did not give him enough outdoor life.

Presley tops Joan of Arc in poll

LONDON, (AP). — Elvis Presley is the greatest hero of all time, according to a poll taken of visitors to London's famous waxworks museum, Madame Tussaud's. Presley replaced Joan of Arc who topped the category a year ago. The annual poll, taken over Christmas when the museum attracted many tourists, also ranked Ugandan ruler Idi Amin as the most hated and feared man in history. He ousted Adolf Hitler who has held that dubious distinction for years. Neither Presley nor Amin is among the life-size wax models in the museum. "We're planning one of Presley for this year," explained Juliet Simpkins of the museum staff. Other poll results showed U.S. President Jimmy Carter in second place after British Conservative Party Leader Margaret Thatcher among politicians. Picasso is still first choice among artists, although Elton John ousted Leonardo da Vinci further down the list and Kojak, holding a lollipop, was third behind Mahatma Gandhi and Queen Elizabeth II as favourite exhibit.

Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	Share Capital	Volume traded	Opening price	Highest selling price	Lowest selling price	Closing price	Last buying bid	Last selling bid
National Insurance Co.	JD 10,000	525	10.500	10.500	10.500	10.500	—	—
Arab Automobiles Co.	JD 1,000	1,000	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	—	—
Jordan Electric Co.	JD 1,000	110	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	—	—
General Insurance Co.	JD 10,000	1,075	10.250	10.400	10.250	10.350	—	—
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	604	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	—	0.950

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OPEC head tells press

Effect of dollar's fall on oil prices concerns exporters

GENEVA, Feb. 2 (R). — Oil-exporting countries are concerned at the effect of the falling dollar on oil prices, the secretary-general of the Organisation for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Mr. Ali Jaidah, said yesterday.

Mr. Jaidah, of Qatar, was answering reporters' questions after a meeting of five OPEC members to discuss the price of their heavy crude oil.

Mr. Jaidah said the five

countries -- Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran and Venezuela -- did not discuss measures to combat the effect of the dollar's slide, "but we are concerned about the situation."

Saudi Arabia recently revived an old idea of linking oil prices with a basket of international currencies. The ministers here were expected to look at the proposal during their talks.

Mr. Jaidah read a brief statement on behalf of the five countries, which said they had discussed "the situation of medium and heavy crudes in the Gulf."

The ministers took note of Kuwait's special circumstances and difficulties and its decision to take the required measures.

Kuwait recently cut its heavy crude oil prices by 10 cents a barrel.

Sources close to OPEC said countries like Iran, which faced decreasing exports to Western industrialised states, were concerned that the reductions could take away even more of their business.

Israeli merchant navy to intensify strike

HAIFA, Israel, Feb. 2 (R). — Unions representing Israel's merchant navy officers and seamen said yesterday they would intensify a two-week-old strike which has made 30 vessels idle.

The strike, called in support of higher pay demands, has had little effect on the national economy because shipping companies have been using chartered foreign vessels.

Transport Minister Meir Amit told reporters the government would not tolerate any threat to its supply of fuel and essential goods, and would issue emergency call-up orders to the seamen if the stoppage continued.

Major uranium deposit found in Australia

CANBERRA, Feb. 2 (R). — One of the richest uranium deposits ever discovered has been found by a mineral company in Australia's Northern Territory, government sources said today.

The sources said the find, which the company announced it had made about 140 miles east of Darwin, was five to 10 times richer than the territory's rarer project, previously described as the richest discovered in the non-communist world.

The sources were commenting on the announcement by Peko-erz, the company that had found the deposit.

Trade Minister Doug Anthony said in a statement tonight that it would be some time before the full extent of the deposit is known.

He said exploration in the area had been restricted and the find by Peko-erz justified his confidence that the overall resources of the region would be considerably larger than previously thought.

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AQABA PORT DEPARTMENT AQABA — JORDAN

INVITATION TO CONSULTANTS FOR PREQUALIFICATION

Aqaba Port Department requires the services of a West German consultant firm for:

a) Training Centre

The establishment of a Port Training Centre in an existing building for the training of Deckmen, Winchmen, Foremen, Teleclerks, sorting clerks, shed masters, winch drivers, Forklifts and crane drivers, and equipment maintenance mechanics and electricians.

The consultant will advise and prepare specifications for the type of furniture, equipment and models which may be required for the school. He will also advise and supply the required number of instructors for school.

b) Berth Maintenance Expert

The consultant will provide advice regarding the maintenance of piles in the existing berths either by cathodic or other means of protection. He will also train the port technical staff for the maintenance and light repairs of piles and deck slabs.

c) Organisation Expert

The consultant will advise regarding the coordination between the port management and the maritime establishment (which is concerned with the handling of cargo inside the port) and also a suggested organisation for the possible amalgamation of the two bodies.

The consultants will produce evidence of their previous experience regarding the above terms, outline details of staff who might be employed and of their financial standing.

The prequalification documents must reach Aqaba Port Dept. Aqaba/Jordan P.O. Box (115) not later than March 1, 1978.

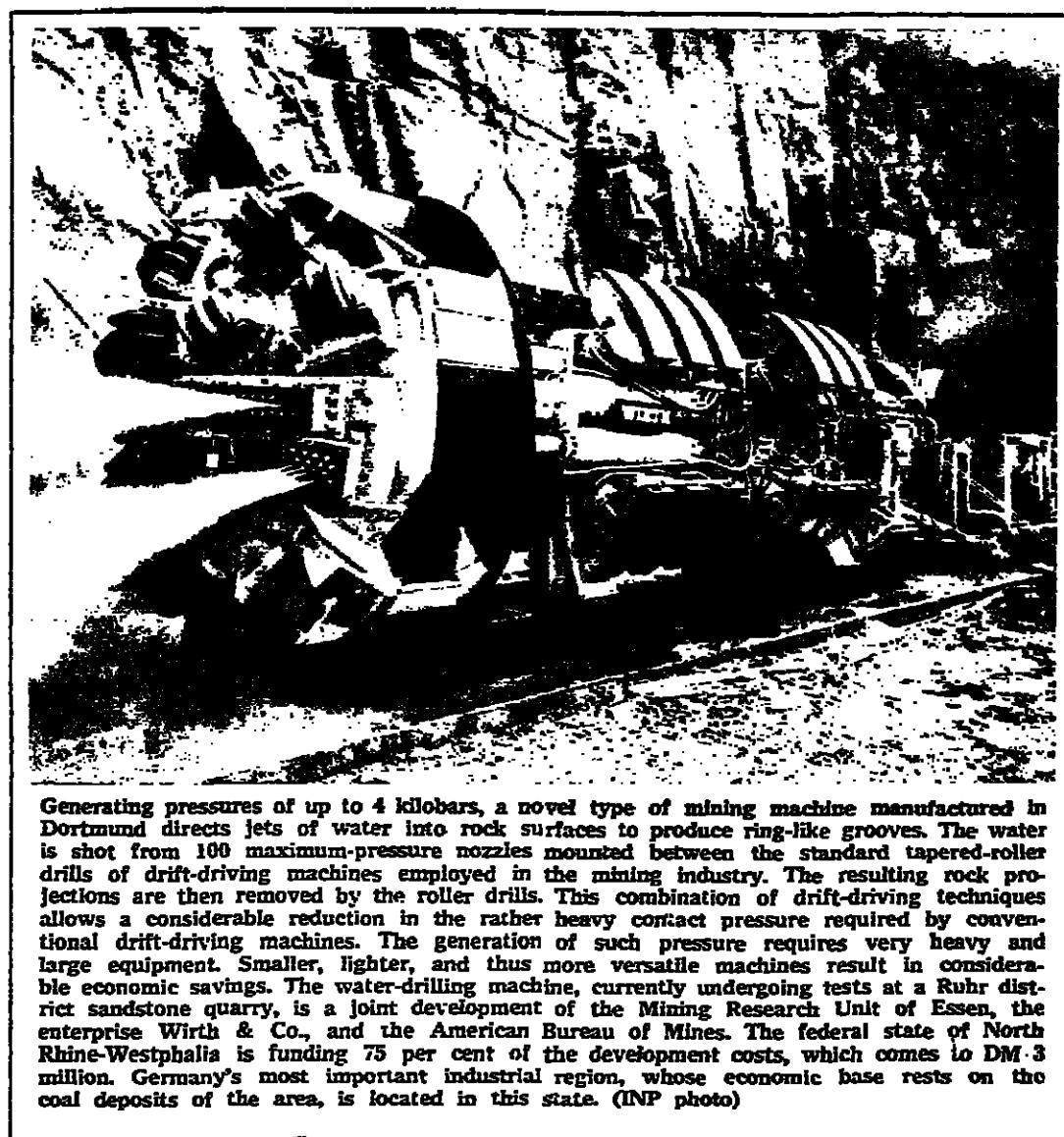
Copies of the prequalification documents must simultaneously reach Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau, Frankfurt am Main D-6 Palmengartenstrasse 5/9, West Germany.

Kuwait to export entire produce of new butane, propane plant

KUWAIT, Feb. 2 (R). — Kuwait will export the entire production of a new billion-dollar butane and propane-making plant, Oil Ministry Under-Secretary Mahmoud Al Adasani said yesterday. The plant will nearly quadruple Kuwait's output of liquefied gas.

Mr. Al Adasani said 20 major companies would sign 10-year contracts to buy the gas on Feb. 18. They include American firms Gulf Oil, Phillips and Conoco and Japanese firms Bridgestone, Idemitsu Kosan, Maruzen, Mitsubishi and Marubeni.

The plant is due to produce 3.15 million tons of butane and propane a year when it is completed in 1979. It starts production this September. Kuwait currently produces 1.35 million tons of liquefied gas a year.



Generating pressures of up to 4 kilobars, a novel type of mining machine manufactured in Dortmund directs jets of water into rock surfaces to produce ring-like grooves. The water is shot from 100 maximum-pressure nozzles mounted between the standard tapered-roller drills of drift-driving machines employed in the mining industry. The resulting rock projections are then removed by the roller drills. This combination of drift-driving techniques allows a considerable reduction in the rather heavy contact pressure required by conventional drift-driving machines. The generation of such pressure requires very heavy and large equipment. Smaller, lighter, and thus more versatile machines result in considerable economic savings. The water-drilling machine, currently undergoing tests at a Ruhr district sandstone quarry, is a joint development of the Mining Research Unit of Essen, the enterprise Wirth & Co., and the American Bureau of Mines. The federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia is funding 75 per cent of the development costs, which comes to DM 3 million. Germany's most important industrial region, whose economic base rests on the coal deposits of the area, is located in this state. (INP photo)

U.S. reports record balance of payments trade deficit for '77

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (R). — The United States yesterday reported a record balance of payments trade deficit last year of \$31.4 billion, more than three times higher than in 1976.

The Commerce Department's report comes two days after it announced a record U.S. trade deficit of \$26.72 billion with the rest of the world last year.

The balance of payments figure includes trade but also takes into account non-monetary gold exports, certain transactions with Canada, some military exports and other adjustments.

According to the department, the deficit for the fourth quarter of 1977 was \$8.89 billion, up from \$7.56 billion in the preceding quarter.

It said a two-month strike that halted container ship services at East Coast and Gulf of Mexico ports during October had no measurable impact on trade in the fourth quarter.

For the year as a whole, America's higher rate of economic growth and its increased dependence on foreign oil were the major factors contributing to the bigger deficit.

Oil imports rose by 18 per cent last year to an average of 9.2 million barrels a day.

The strong domestic economy stimulated large demand for new cars, with imports from both Canada and Japan increasing sharply, the department said.

Foreign auto sales rose by almost 40 per cent last year and accounted for about one in five of all cars sold in the United States in 1977, up from about one in seven the previous year.

Food imports also increased in value. Both coffee and cocoa imports cost almost half as much again as they did in 1976.

U.S. agricultural exports rose only fractionally last year, and prices for major commodities were under severe downward pressure, except for soybeans and cotton, which both recorded sharp rises in value on largely unchanged volume.

Non-agricultural exports rose by about five per cent last year, although this was entirely the result of price increases since the volume remained unchanged.

During last year, America's trade surplus with Western Europe declined, while its deficit with Japan, Canada, the oil exporting countries and other developing nations rose.

OECD pessimistic about curbing restrictive business practices of the multi-nation

The bigger multi-national companies are now so vast that they account for a fifth of the world's output outside the Communist countries. This great size can benefit consumers with price reductions, through economies of scale. But it can also produce commercial muscle to back up price-fixing and similar practices by some multi-nationals -- and it is very difficult to stop them.

By Jack Gee

PARIS, (F.T.). — The 24-nation Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) takes a pessimistic attitude about curbing restrictive business practices

by multi-national enterprises.

OECD says measures to safeguard competition in international trade are difficult to achieve because the laws of the major countries vary so much that an international convention must remain a pipe dream.

"Multi-national" is a shorthand description of enterprises which carry out their operations in more than one country through units which are subject to central control. In 1971 they accounted for 20 per cent of world output, not including that of the Communist states.

More than 200 of them have gross sales exceeding one billion dollars each and affiliates in over twenty countries. As a major vehicle for investment in both advanced and developing countries, their impact on competition in world trade and national markets is vast.

Multi-nationals are not a modern phenomenon. They came into being during the middle of the 19th century with the development of foreign production by the major industrial powers. But the expansion of multi-nationals since the first World War has been spectacular.

The 100 production facilities which the United States

operated abroad at the turn of the century grew to 9,691 by 1969. Britain, the biggest recipient of United States investment, had 12,000 workers on the payroll of U.S.-owned companies in 1914. This figure rose to 442,400 for manufacturing industries alone in 1963.

In 1971 the value added of all multi-nationals was estimated at \$500 bn., equivalent to one-fifth of the world gross national product -- excluding the centrally planned economies.

Today 75 of Canada's 100 biggest foreign firms are under foreign control. In Germany nearly one-half of direct foreign investment is made in 59 firms with a nominal capital of over DM100 m.

In Italy foreign corporations are on average four times as large as domestic firms. In Belgium foreign firms represent only 1.6 per cent of the country's total, but they account for 29 per cent of firms with a staff of over 1,000.

Some 37 per cent of the foreign firms in Belgium have no competitors there and 19 per cent of them face competition only from other foreign firms.

In Britain 45 of the country's 500 largest firms are subsidiaries of United States corporations.

OECD recognises that economies of scale sometimes enable multi-nationals to introduce price reductions in highly concentrated national markets. But the report stresses the mass of evidence from court cases which shows that multi-nationals also often indulge in dangerously restrictive practices.

On the credit side, the appearance of United States firms in Britain has broken up virtual or potential monopolies for watches, tyres, soaps and detergents, radiators and boilers, clocks, office appliances, refrigeration machinery and excavating equipment.

In France the entry of Firestone and Goodyear into the tyre market forced Michelin, Dunlop and Kleber-Colombes to reduce their prices.

But in Canada 459 of the 798 U.S.-controlled subsidiaries are subject to restriction on their exports, the most common bar being exclusion from the United States market. Almost half the British manufacturing subsidiaries in Australia are also subject to similar restrictions.

A Canadian report on farm tractors, issued by the Royal Commission on Farm Machinery, shows just how effectively schemes to allocate world markets can operate.

The Canadian report found that in 1966 Massey-Ferguson, International Harvester and Ford, who manufacture half the tractors outside the Communist world, were preventing cheaper tractors built in Britain from crossing the Atlantic.

When the pound sterling was devalued in 1967 by more than 14 per cent, none of its effects were passed on to Canada in the form of lower prices. Prices to Canadian subsidiaries were raised by the full amount of the devaluation, making tractors up to 45 per cent cheaper in Britain than in Canada.

But when Canadian farmers tried to buy tractors directly from British dealers, the

manufacturers vigorously opposed their efforts.

Within the European Common Market price discrimination as a barrier to interstate commerce is illustrated by the behaviour of WEA Filippacci Music S.A. This company is controlled by the United States Warner Brothers Incorporated, with a 39 per cent stake held by the French Banque Rothschild.

Filippacci was fined for preventing its French record distributors from exporting to Germany in order to maintain a substantial artificial price difference between the two countries. The company sold its standard type of record in France for 14 francs and, through its German subsidiary for DM14 -- or almost double.

When French dealers began to export records to Germany WEA Filippacci S.A. tried to force them to stop in order to preserve the market of its German subsidiary.

A notorious case in Britain of pricing abuse was the refusal of Roche products to join in the Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme (VPRS) for National Health Service drugs. The British Monopolies Commission discovered that the transfer prices within the Hoffman-La Roche group for the active ingredients for the tranquillisers Librium and Valium, were excessive.

But when the commission called for a substantial reduction in these prices the company refused. After a lengthy legal case Roche negotiated an agreement out of court under which it agreed to repay the British government £3.75 m. to cover its excessively high

profits over three years.

OECD says a difficulty in restrictive practices is usually conducted within a national market. But, when the information is ten held abroad, prebendable conduct outside the count is the bunt.

For instance, a subsidiary of a company engaged in restrictive practices which Swedish market, vides for proceed media action against parent.

But in Switzerland Swiss subsidiary based parent unless part in res petition.

OECD urges a voluntary exchange of information over at the law require in order to avoid competition. It also says countries should co-ordinate activities in this matter bilateral or treaties in order to muscle into the against trade curbs.

But the power nations like OECD European Economic Community to break the multi-nationals are the scourges of competition and high prices are main with us for yet.

-- Financial News-Feed

OAPEC urges producers to expand capacity

KUWAIT, Feb. 3 (R). — Oil producers should go ahead and expand their oil refining capacity despite warnings from consumer countries that this might inundate the market with petroleum products, the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) said here today.

It said in its February bulletin that planned capacity increases in the Arab World would be barely sufficient to meet local demand by 1990 and the oil producers should aim to export refined products as well as crude oil.

The bulletin said that, with other oil producers, the OAPEC member-states were trying to increase the value of their petroleum wealth by expanding their refining capacity.

But there is a struggle ahead.

The major Arab refiners refined only of the oil they counting for 3.1 world refining said.

But "the mere developing the industry triggers nings from the ers that world inundated with ts in view of the surplus refining ticularly in Eurc

This was not ter the produce ahead with their ans and they sl just at meeting but also at be exporters of ref it said.

Turkey raises minimum wages for agricultural workers by 80%

ANKARA, Feb. 2 (R). — Turkey has raised the minimum wage of agricultural workers by 80 per cent to bring it line with the rest of the work force, the government here yesterday.

Over eight million agricultural workers are now a minimum daily wage of 90 Turkish liras (\$4.6), the old rate of 50 liras (\$2.6).

Workers outside agriculture were granted a raise of 110 Turkish liras (\$5.7) a day with effect from year.

EEC energy ministers schedule March

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2 (R). — The Common Market Commission is consulting the governments of the nine-member community and the oil industry to prepare for an important meeting of EEC energy ministers in Brussels in March, EEC officials said yesterday.

Among the proposals to be reviewed on March 21 will be EEC aid for rationalisation in the oil industry, conversion of refinery capacity from heavy to lighter oils and more information on oil companies' pricing systems.

The officials a European refinery to reduce oil stockpiles by 80 million next four years decline in demand

The refineries reduced their stockpiles since the commission estimated of 140 million EEC refineries in the officials s tain, which need finery capacity b North Sea oil, were likely to i city in the next

مكتبة الامم

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1978

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URUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be certain you carry up with promises made, whether to debtors or others and straighten out your affairs.

MINI (May 21 to June 21) Contact associates and the future brighter by coming to a complete agreement. Sidestep obstacles in the path of progress.

MON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Making a new to help you handle accumulated work better is fine at time. Show more thought for loved one.

MO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Do those things that will take pressures from your shoulders. Contact persons who assist you in creative expressions.

GO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be more cooperative with members and increase harmony. Study a new that could increase your income in the future.

3RA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Discuss mutual affairs associates and take steps to improve them. Obtain aid you need from the right sources.

ORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Use those fine ideas you and improve your monetary position considerably. act an expert for advice you need.

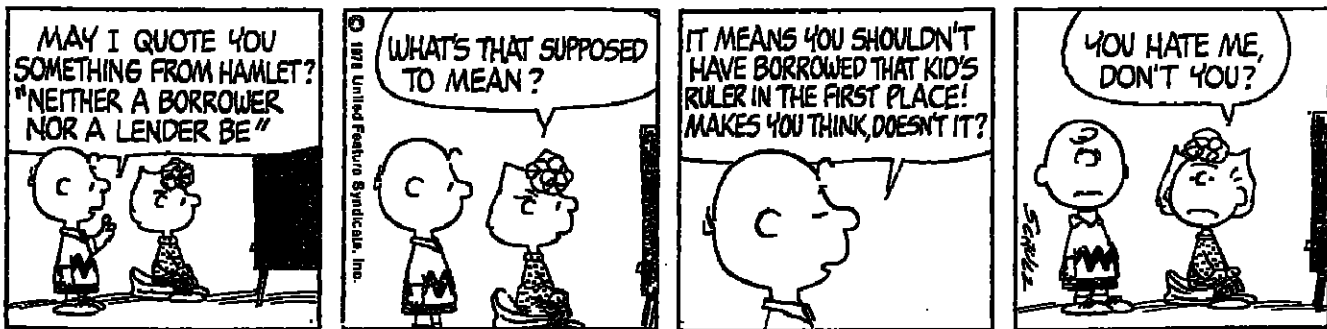
GITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You are feeling picnic today and can easily accomplish a great deal. that you are a doer and a go-getter.

PRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Confidential matters d be handled with speed now, and you will get the results. Show affection for mate.

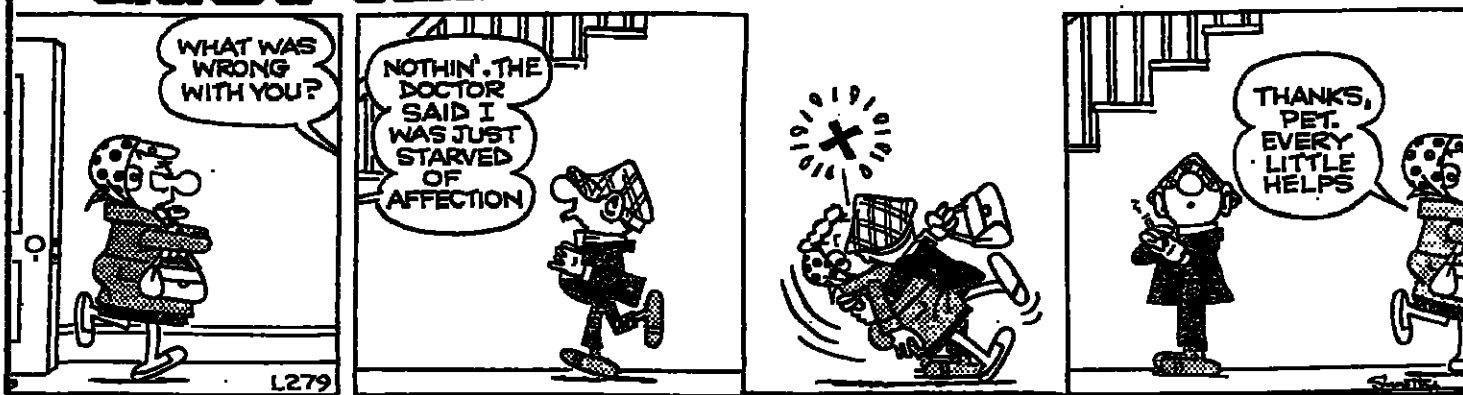
JUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A good day to exercise regularity quality you have and get excellent results. be careful of your reputation.

SCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Know what is best to do are we career and community matters are concerned, and (1948) go ahead full speed on such. Be logical.

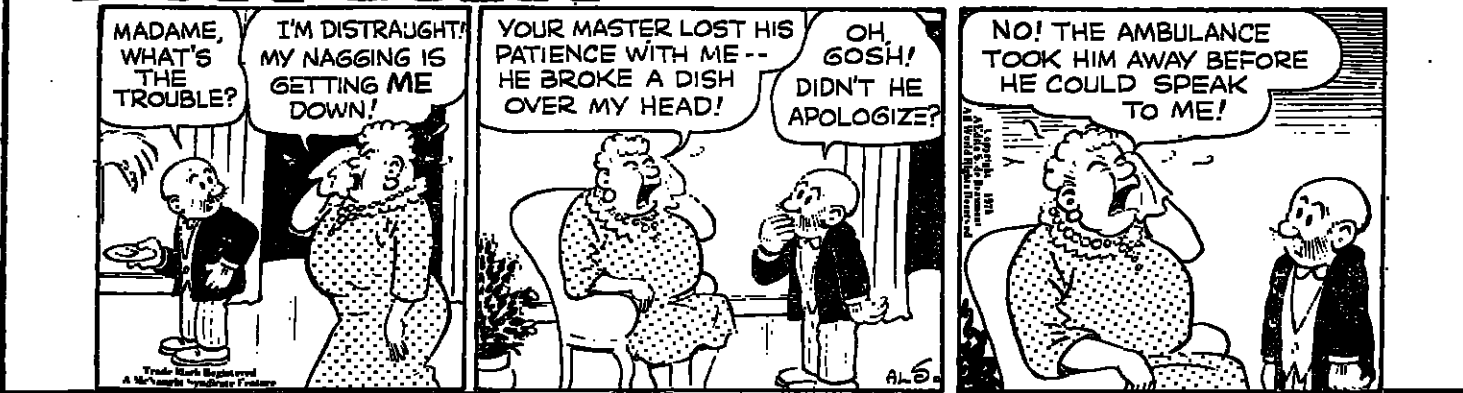
PEANUTS



ANDY CAPP



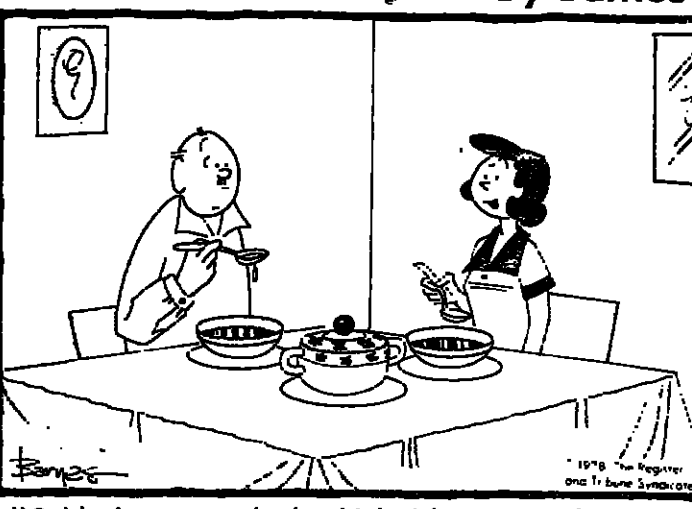
MUTT & JEFF



THE FLINTSTONES

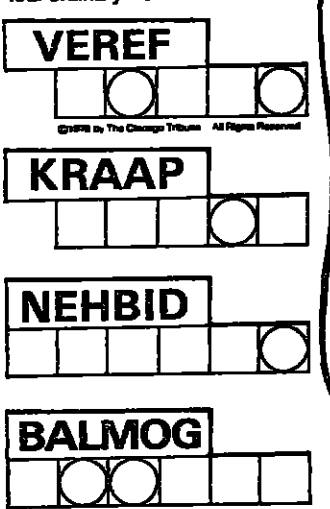


THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: IT'S

Yesterday's Jumbles: PILOT SIEGE HEALTH CORNER
Answer: What drinking songs usually have plenty of-- "HIGH NOTES"

GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1978 by Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♠ K 3
♥ K 7 4
♦ 7 6 4 2
♣ A 10 9 2

EAST
♠ J 5
♥ J 8 6 2
♦ J 10 9 8 5
♣ 7 4

SOUTH
♠ A 9 8 7 6 4
♥ 9 5 3
♦ Void
♣ K Q J 6

The bidding:
East South West North
1NT 2♦ Pass 3♣
Pass 4♦ Pass Pass
Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

Warned by the opening bid that a key card was off-side, declarer displayed excellent technique to bring home a spade game on this deal.

North-South bid well to get to four spades. North's raise to three spades is particularly worthy of commendation. Since South had overcalled two spades in the face of a no trump opening bid, he had to have a long suit, so North's doubleton honor was adequate support to invite game.

We cannot fault West's

choice of opening lead. However, had he hit the other red jack, this article would have been written about a brilliant opening lead. Declarer ruffed, and since he was faced with at least one trump loser, it would appear that he had to find the ace of hearts with West to make his contract. But East was marked with that card for his no trump opening, so declarer came up with another line.

It involved making use of every entry to dummy to score his low trumps via ruffs. Declarer crossed to the king of spades and ruffed another diamond. Then he laid down the ace of spades and heaved a sigh of relief when both defenders followed.

A club to the nine put declarer in dummy to ruff another diamond. Back to the ace of clubs and another diamond ruff brought declarer his eighth trick. Now he simply cashed the king of clubs and continued with the queen.

If East failed to ruff the last club, that would be ten tricks. But it didn't help him to ruff the fourth club either. Down to nothing but three hearts to the ace, East would be endplayed. He would be forced to allow declarer to score the king of hearts for his game-going trick.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Fascinate
4. Cleanse
7. Gaunt
11. Scoot
12. Wedding words
13. Self comb.
14. Disbursements
17. Sheep
18. Apathetic
19. Broom
21. Yarn measure
22. Askew
23. Greek avenging spirit
24. Bird's crop

DOWN
27. Divine Being
28. Case of supplies
29. Daddy
30. Foundation
31. Bet
32. One hundred lacs: India
35. Tender form
36. Expostulation
40. Afresh
41. Ours
42. Haul
43. Shabby
44. Complement to a hook
45. Forever
1. Goddess of infatuation

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION
2. Grow
3. Detected
4. Smallest liq.
5. Excess of chances
6. Taro paste
7. Finnish steam bath
8. Inveigle
9. Brain passage
10. Greatest amount
15. Bacchanalian cry
16. Pinafore
19. Pouch
20. Conceit
21. Hindrance
23. Tease or banter
24. Purplish-red
25. Tailless monkey
26. Open hostility
28. Sharp
29. Brazilian rubber
30. October
31. More unfavorable
32. Bird's crop
33. Resort city
34. Hebrew measure
35. Prop
37. Pronoun
38. Diffident
39. Sheep

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:
10:00 Quran
10:15 Cartoons
10:30 Arabic programme
11:40 Religious programme
12:30 Vision on
12:30 Secrets of the sea
13:10 Animated classics
14:00 Soccer match
14:30 Arabic play
15:30 Laurel and Hardy
16:10 Arabic series
17:10 Man builds man destroyers
17:30 Arabic play

Channel 3:
19:30 Religious programme
20:30 Arabic series
21:20 Reportage

Channel 6:
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Filler
20:30 Fairy tales
21:10 The brothers
22:00 News in English
22:15 Barzeta

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Breakfast show
7:30 News bulletin
8:00 Morning show
10:00 News headlines
10:30 Folk songs
10:30 My kind of music
11:00 Listeners' choice
12:00 News headlines
12:03 Pop session
13:00 News summary
13:05 Pop session

14:00 News bulletin
14:30 Travels of Jim Batura
15:00 Concerts
16:00 Pop session
17:00 Jordan weekly
17:30 Pop session
18:00 Faces and places
18:30 Melody time
18:30 News bulletin
18:10 News reports
18:30 Signing off

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:
Amman: Hani Haddadin (77751)
Fahsah Gargh (55560)
Irbid: Hani Ghurabeh (2327)
Zarqa: Mubashir Hijaoui
Taxis:
Rainbow (72409)
Rashid (22023)

Pharmacies:
Amman: Sabagh (23157)
Shahin (35725)
Stadi (22535)
Nasser (23791)
Irbid: Not available
Zarqa: Not available
Metalla

BBC RADIO

GMT
05:00 News: 24 Hours
05:30 Sarah Ward
05:45 World Today
06:00 News
06:30 What's New
07:00 News: 24 Hours
07:30 Sarah Ward
07:45 Sports Round-up
08:00 News: Reflections
08:15 Schenkel plays Beethoven
08:30 Take it or Leave it
08:00 News: Press Review
08:15 World Today
08:30 Financial News
08:45 Music Now
09:15 Marchant Navy
10:30 Science in Action
11:00 News: News about Britain
11:15 Face of England
11:30 Bob Holmes
12:00 Radio Newsworld
12:15 My Music
12:45 Sports Round-up
13:00 News: 24 Hours
13:30 Radio Theatre
14:15 Lertbox

16:30 The Cries of London
16:50 Radio Newsworld
17:15 Outlook
17:30 News: Commentary
18:15 Science in Action
18:45 World Today
19:00 News: Book Choice
19:15 Music Now
19:45 Sports Round-up
20:00 News: News about Britain
20:15 Radio Newsworld
20:30 Folk and Country
20:45 Outlook: News Summary
20:50 Stock Market Report
21:15 About Britain
21:30 News: 24 Hours
21:45 A Way to Be
22:00 News: World Today
22:25 Financial News
22:35 Book Choice: Reflections
22:45 Sports Round-up
23:00 News: Commentary
23:15 From the Weeklies
23:30 Folk and Country

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
02:00 The Breakfast Show
03:00 News
06:30 after each hour
17:00 News
17:15 This week
17:30 Press Conference USA
18:00 Special English News
18:00 Words and their Stories
18:15 Music USA (Jazz)

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:
8:00 Baghdad (KAC)
8:45 Kuwait (KAC)
9:30 Cairo
10:30 Bucharest (Tartem)
10:30 London (KLM)
10:40 Madrid, Athens
10:45 Jeddah, Medina (SDQ)
10:50 Beirut (MEA)
21:05 Frankfurt, Munich, Düsseldorf (LH)
21:35 London (BA)
24:00 Cairo

Departures:
8:00 Aqaba (MEA)
8:45 Beirut (MEA)
9:15 Kuwait
10:10 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
11:40 Frankfurt, Copenhagen
12:00 Cairo
12:30 Medina, Jeddah (SDQ)
12:30 Dubai, Karachi
22:30 Tehran
22:35 Rawalpindi
22:55 Doha, Muscat

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre (USIS) Tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
German Institute 41998
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Amman Municipal Library 36111

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

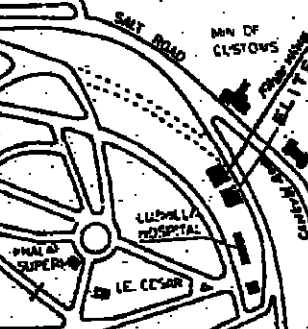
Ambulance (government) Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue 24301-4
Fire headquarters 22380
Firstaid, fire, police 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help 21111, 37777
Airport information (Aile) 55205

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Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

Palestinian role now discounted as tainted Spanish oranges found

BONN, Feb. 2 (R). — Poisoned Spanish oranges have turned up in West Germany and Holland, reinforcing official doubts here over claims that Palestinian workers in Israeli-occupied territories have been tampering with exports of Jaffa oranges to Europe. The West German Health Ministry said some Spanish oranges injected with metallic mercury similar to that used in thermometers had been found in a town in the Baden-Wuerttemberg area.

In the Hague, the Dutch Health Ministry said a Spanish orange bought yesterday in Kerkrade, southern Holland, was also found to contain mercury.

(ARA-PC) had said in a letter addressed to the health ministries of 18 European and Arab countries that poison had been injected into Jaffa oranges in Israeli-occupied territories in order to sabotage Israel's economy. A copy of the letter was also received by Reuters

in London on Tuesday. Mercury-injected Israeli oranges have been found in Holland and West Germany over the past few days and five children were treated briefly in a Dutch hospital last week after eating the tainted fruit. No other cases of illness have been reported so far.

But health authorities in a number of other countries have joined Dutch and West German officials in mounting checks for oranges bearing the tell-tale silver-grey spots of mercury.

Israel has increased inspection of its orange exports, which provide 10 per cent of the country's foreign exchange, though authorities there have discounted the ARA-PC claim that the poisoning was carried out before the fruit reached Europe.

The Palestine news agency Wafa yesterday denied in Beirut that Palestinians had anything to do with poisoning the fruit.

In Algiers a senior Palestinian official spoke of "another disgusting manoeuvre to blacken our name."

"This is not our way of achieving our goals. The Palestinian revolution would not stoop to the level of poisoning innocent children," said the Palestinian official last night.



Theresa Rabie, 21, holds the hand of her bridegroom Salim Osman, 33, during their wedding ceremony in New York on Wednesday. An unidentified friend looks on as the couple are declared man and wife. Miss Rabie and Mr. Osman fled South Africa to be able to wed because racist laws there prohibit the marriage of a white African, such as Miss Rabie, to an Asian, such as Mr. Osman. The married couple are seeking political asylum in the United States since they face imprisonment if they returned to South Africa. (AP wirephoto)

Muzorewa: Smith, other black negotiators allied against us

SALISBURY, Feb. 2 (AP). — Internal squabbles broke out today among moderate black nationalist groups negotiating with Prime Minister Ian Smith for a transition to black rule in Rhodesia.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council accused the other parties involved of forming a pact against it. A statement from UANC denounced the pact as an "unholy alliance."

It said Bishop Muzorewa's organisation had received information from "very reliable" sources in Rhodesia and Britain suggesting that Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith and two black politicians, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau, have formed an "unannounced pact."

There was no immediate comment from Mr. Smith, Mr. Sithole or Mr. Chirau.

The allegations followed Bishop Muzorewa's walkout from the talks last week claiming he had been insulted. A dispute subsequently emerged between the bishop and the other negotiators over how the country's first black-ruled government should be voted to power.

The latest snag emerged over Bishop Muzorewa's insistence on a common voters' roll to elect the blacks and whites to parliament. Mr. Smith and the other two black leaders agreed a voters' rolls under which the whites would elect their own representatives and the blacks theirs.

The government hopes that a settlement acceptable to most of the nation's 6.4 million blacks will win internal recognition. That view was strengthened by reports of the failure of the Malta talks yesterday.

In Malta, British Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen, and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, conferred for three days with the leaders of two guerrilla-backed Rhodesian nationalist leaders, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo rejected the Salisbury talks and ordered an escalation in the five-year-old guerrilla war.

Britain and the United States called for the Malta talks in a bid to revive last year's ill-fated majority rule peace plan that included the external leaders. But they failed to agree on any points raised on how to produce a settlement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (R). — The U.S. State Department said last night it will protest to the Vietnamese government about the activities of an American and Vietnamese arrested here on Tuesday on charges of spying for Hanoi. Department Spokesman Hudding Carter also said the question of expelling a Vietnamese diplomat from the Hanoi Mission at the United Nations was under consideration. The United States and Vietnam's communist government do not have diplomatic relations. The Vietnamese Mission to the United Nations has attacked the arrest of Mr. Ronald Humphrey and Mr. Truong Dinh Hung as a fabrication and an example of U.S. hostility towards Vietnam. Both Mr. Humphrey, an employee of the United States Information Agency, and Mr. Truong, a Vietnamese student, pleaded not guilty in U.S. District Court here yesterday to the spying charges. U.S. District Judge Albert Bryan III trimmed the bond set for Mr. Humphrey to \$150,000 from \$250,000 after probation authorities testified that he was unlikely to flee if freed on bond. But the bond for Mr. Truong at \$250,000 and set a trial date for both men of April 3.

U.S. arms sales cuts will affect Israel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP). — U.S. President Jimmy Carter's decision to reduce this year's ceiling on American arms sales abroad by more than \$700 million will put an additional squeeze on sales to several Middle East nations, including Israel.

By the end of the week, Mr. Carter will make his final decisions on the types and numbers of advanced weapons this country will sell to its allies in the area. His proposals will then go to Congress for approval.

According to informed sources, President Carter will pare down a tentative list of proposed sales that already had been cut substantially by the administration's arms sales planners in anticipation of Mr. Carter's ceiling announcement yesterday.

The sources said the tentative sales list for 1978 did not include approval of Israel's request for 140 F-16 fighter planes. Iran has already won an administration go-ahead for the purchase of \$1.3 billion worth of sophisticated airborne warning and control systems (AWACS) planes and will have to wait at least another year for the F-16s, the sources said.

Israel also will have to wait for any approval to purchase F-16s, the sources said, although it will be allowed to buy an undetermined number of F-15 fighters, considered the most sophisticated and effective planes the United States sells overseas.

Saudi Arabia also

Israel had asked for at least 20 F-15s and a reported 40 to 50 F-16s to go with the 25 F-15s it now has. The tentative list had provided Israel with another 25 F-15s, the sources said, but that number may be slightly reduced.

One of the most sensitive decisions President Carter will make will be on the 60 F-15s requested by Saudi Arabia. He is likely to ask Congress to approve a much smaller number of F-15s for the Saudis, with restrictions on their armaments and how close to Israel they can be stationed, one source said.

President Carter is likely to ask Congress to approve the

limited sale and consider re sales after the Saudis demonstrate their "responsibility" with the initial shipment, the sources said.

The ceiling will not preclude selling Egypt some of the F-16 fighters it has requested, although not nearly so many as the sources said.

Mideast balance

The sources said President Carter's final cuts in the sales list will likely be made with the Middle East "balance of arms" in mind. This, they said, is the significance of the change in the wording used in yesterday's announcement to describe America's commitment to Israel.

The announcement notes "our historic interest in the security of the Middle East." Last May, when President Carter spoke on arms sales, he included a statement pledging that the U.S. would "honor our historic responsibilities to assure the security of the state of Israel."

The change does not, the sources insisted, mean that the United States is going to change on commitments to Israel. The effect of the final cut will be to reduce to \$3.6 billion the amount of arms the U.S. will sell to the nations of the Middle East and the Third World.

The administration also did not count some \$2.6 billion in construction sales to Saudi Arabia. The Saudis are building a new port and an entire new "military city" under the supervision of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which accounts for the money being listed in the Military Sales Trust Fund, according to a State Department official.

Counting the entire Military Sales Trust Fund, the 1977 spending total of \$11.4 billion will be eclipsed by the \$12.5 billion projected for 1978, the official said. Sales to the "excepted" allies will rise from \$12.2 billion in 1977 to \$1.7 billion this year.

The administration arrived at its claim of a \$700 million cut by taking the 1977 total of \$9.769 billion in sales weapons to the Third World and Middle East Nations. It added 6 per cent for the year's inflation.



Over 1,000 sold arrested in Tunisia

TUNIS, Feb. 2 (R). — More than 1,000 people have been arrested in Tunisia following riots last Thursday in which more than 40 people died, officials said here last night. The sources said that 970 people have been arrested in Tunis, and a further 195 in other parts of the country. Among those arrested was the leader of the General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), Habib Achour, who was taken into custody on Saturday during a round-up of union militants. The violence erupted during a 24-hour UGTT general strike called in protest against the policies of President Habib Bourguiba's government. The Tunisian League for the Defence of Human Rights yesterday expressed disquiet about the number of arrests following the introduction of a state of emergency following the rioting. It said the situation resulting from the state of emergency constituted a considerable danger to public and individual freedom.

Idi Amin "reshuffles" secret police

NAIROBI, Feb. 2 (R). — Ugandan President Idi Amin has reshuffled the State Research Bureau — his main secret police force — to remove "bad elements," Radio Uganda reported yesterday. The radio, monitored in Nairobi, quoted the president saying the job of the bureau was to identify problems in government ministries. Ugandan refugees have identified the bureau as the principal secret police organisation and blamed it for many killings. In an address to ministers, senior officials, Ugandan diplomats and security officers in Kampala, Field Marshal Amin called on the public to collaborate with the security services to help stop smuggling of Ugandan coffee and cotton out of the country.

Racial clashes close Boston school

BOSTON, Feb. 2 (R). — Fighting between black and white pupils erupted yesterday and forced authorities to shut a school with a record of racial unrest. Five students and a policeman suffered minor injuries and eight pupils were arrested, police said. Parts of the Hyde Park School building were reported to have been damaged. A school official said the trouble broke out apparently as a result of tension over student body elections held on Tuesday. Hyde Park last shut its doors two years ago amid racial disturbances over court-ordered "busing" to integrate Boston's public schools.

Strike almost paralyses Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Nicaragua Feb. 2 (AP). — A near-paralysing nationwide strike and demands that Gen. Anastasio Somoza resign President have touched off debates in the streets in this Central American capital. "Tell the truth, please tell the truth about Nicaragua," a correspondent was told by a man on a motorcycle with his six-year-old son. "Two of my sons were killed by the National Guard," he said. "I would give anything to see my son for that of my only remaining son if it would get Somoza out of the strike started as a protest over the Jan. 10 slaying of publisher Pedro Joaquín Chamorro. Gen. Somoza has rejected negotiation demands. He said he has the authority to confiscate basic industries if necessary to supply basic goods to the people."

Shah arrives in New Delhi for visit

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2 (R). — The Shah of Iran arrived here today on a three-day state visit to India. The Shah will break a return journey by stopping in Islamabad on Sunday for a chess meeting with Pakistan's Chief Martial Law Administrator Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

South African justice official clears police of Biko's death

GRAHAMSTOWN, South Africa, Feb. 2 (R). — Port Elizabeth security police who interrogated black leader Steve Biko shortly before he died will not be prosecuted, an official statement said today.

The statement from Mr. C.N. van der Walt, the Attorney General for the Eastern Cape District said: "I have considered the evidence at the inquest and the affidavits handed in and I am not instituting any prosecution in respect of events which occurred in the division of the Eastern Cape." Lawyers for the Biko family contended at the inquest after Mr. Biko's death last September that the black leader was "smashed up" by security police in Port Elizabeth and received the head injuries from

which he died in prison in Pretoria. The inquest had cleared security police of blame.

Mr. van der Walt said it was now up to Mr. J.E. Nthling, Attorney General for Transvaal Province which covers Pretoria, to decide whether any offences had been committed in his area.

On Tuesday, Justice Minister James Kruger told parliament in Cape Town if any policemen were prosecuted over Mr. Biko's death he would not defend them.

"My policemen do not expect me to defend them if they contravene the law," he said.

Teng flies to Nepal today

KATMANDU, Feb. 2 (R). — China's senior Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping arrives in Nepal tomorrow for a three-day visit regarded here as the most significant contact between the two neighbours in more than a decade. His visit appears to indicate both a revival of Chinese interest in land-locked Nepal and the ambition of the Chinese leadership to play a more active part in a current upsurge of regional diplomacy in Southeast Asia. Mr. Teng flies here from the Tibetan capital of Lhasa after a brief return to China following his six-day visit to Burma last week.

Will Andreotti brave American displeasure and include Communists in Italian cabinet?

In spite of the American warning to Italy against Communist participation in government, Mr. Giulio Andreotti, the Christian Democrat Prime Minister-designate, opened talks with the Communists on forming a new government. Mr. Andreotti's party may not desire such a link but without a parliamentary majority and with the Communists close behind them in numbers of seats, they have little choice.

By William Forrest

ROME — The Americans have scored one quick success in their latest anti-Communist crusade.

The principality of Monaco (pop. 25,000) in electing a new National Council, has eliminated the only Communist who sat in the old one.

With America's Grace Kelly as their Princess what else could the Monegasques have done?

It was not, of course, small fry like Monaco that the Americans were after when they announced, through the State Department, that they wanted to see a decline in Communist influence in Western Europe. It was Italy they had in mind.

The State Department made no bones about it. Recent developments in Italy, said the Washington spokesman, "have increased our concern." The United States and Italy share profound democratic values and interests.

What are these recent developments?

They are the aftermath of Italy's last general election, 18 months ago, which left the long-reigning Christian Democrats still the biggest party

extremist groups of the far left whose daily clashes with the far right extremists have turned the streets of Rome, Turin and Milan into battlegrounds.

As 1977 drew to a stormy close the Socialists and Republicans called for the formation of an emergency coalition government including the Communists.

Mr. Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist leader backed the call, but Mr. Giulio Andreotti, the Christian Democrat Premier, rejected it. The opposition parties thereupon withdrew their support, and the government resigned.

Americans warn

It was then that the Americans stepped in with their official warning against Communist participation in Italy's government. The warning embarrassed the Christian Democrats, as well it might. "This won't help us to unravel our ball of wool," lamented Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani.

Mr. Ugo La Malfa, the Republican Party leader, was shocked. If Italy was to recover, it must, he said, have the help of the Communist Party. "We cannot afford to regard 34 per cent of our people as being outside the democratic system."

The CP's shadow Foreign Minister, Giancarlo Pajetta, was scathing: "The country has had nothing to say about the way the governments of Iran and Saudi Arabia operate

claims the right to pass judgment on the way the Italian constitutional parties arrange their relationships."

Rebukes also came from France. Prime Minister Raymond Barre said the Americans had not been particularly ad-

roit. No democratic country had to receive lessons from anyone. Ex-Premier Couve de Murville called it a "cynical intervention."

Only Sir Harold Wilson, Britain's one-time Labour Premier, spoke up for the Americans. He thought they weren't worried enough about Communists entering West European governments.

Ten years ago, in justifying the invasion of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet leader propounded what has come to be known as the Brezhnev doctrine. "We cannot," he said, "remain indifferent to the fate of socialism in other countries."

Today we have the Carter doctrine, proclaiming that America cannot remain indifferent to the fate of democracy in other countries.

What will President Carter do if Italy defies him? A broad hint has already been dropped by the American Ambassador, Richard Gardner. Returning to Rome from Washington after the State Department's announcement, he said he had met not only the president but also the defence and treasury secretaries and that "we examined the present relations between Italy and America. We also examined the progress of various programmes of mutual and reciprocal benefit."

You get the point? I'm sure the Christian Democrats did and that they'll move heaven and earth to keep the Communists out.



GIULIO ANDREOTTI

